

BEET SUGAR CROP ENORMOUS ESTIMATED AT MILLION TONS

Enormous growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States that promises to reach a record climax in the 1917-18 season with an estimated crop of more than one million tons of sugar is shown in figures recently compiled by various authorities.

The story of this phenomenal increase that means an American beet sugar crop next season of almost twice the average annual Hawaiian sugar crop is indicated in the following statistics:

Area contracted for the 1917-18 beet crop, 825,000 acres.

Estimated total sugar production of American beet factories, more than 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 200,000 tons above last year's production.

Ninety-five beet sugar factories in eighteen States scheduled to operate next season including fifteen new beet sugar factories, now building, to be completed for the 1917-18 season.

Total beet sugar output for 1916-17 season, 820,457 tons, or 169,000 tons more than the yearly average between 1910-1914.

Price paid to farmers for beets last season, \$6.12 a ton, highest in the history of the industry.

Beet seed imported into the United States during 1916, 19,234,829 pounds at a cost of \$1,988,247, nearly five times the figures of the previous year.

Number of beet sugar factories in 1870, three; number of factories in 1914, seventy-eight producing 700,000 tons of sugar, sixteen per cent of the American consumption; number of factories expected to operate 1917-18, ninety-five.

Telegraphic Tally Taken
Statistics compiled by a telegraphic tally of all the American beet sugar companies operating on May 25 show that the total acreage contracted for the 1917-18 campaign will total approximately 825,000 acres, or an increase of more than 100,000 acres above the July 15 estimates of beets planted in 1916.

Compared with the acreage harvested last year, the increased contracted acreage this year will amount to nearly 200,000 acres.

Based on the average per acre sugar production for 1916, the present contracted area, allowing for the usual ten per cent abandonment of acreage planted, indicates a total sugar production of beet sugar well above 1,000,000 tons, predicted on the existing favorable weather and an normal growing and harvesting conditions in the coming months, or approximately 200,000 tons of beet sugar above last year's production.

Remarkable Growth Shown
Growth of the American beet sugar industry from 1870 to 1914 is traced in a report made by the federal trade commission to congress.

In 1914 the country produced 700,000 tons of beet sugar, 16 per cent of its consumption. At that time there were seventy-eight factories against three in 1870.

"Rapid development of the industry since 1897," says the report, "has been largely due to direct encouragement by the Federal and State governments, particularly the former."

In the five years ending with 1913-14 manufacturing companies, according to the report, earned an average of eleven per cent on their capital. In 1913-14 earnings were unusually small because of low price of sugar.

Beets Grow Profitably
Beet growing, the report says, has proved profitable to the farmer, although growers complain they do not receive a price for their produce commensurate with the price of sugar.

The bureau of beet crop estimates of the department of agriculture at Washington for the season 1916-1917 puts the sugar output of the beet at 820,457 tons, or about 54,000 tons less than the year before.

But this is 169,000 tons more than the yearly average between 1910 and 1914. The average for 1916 is placed at 665,308 against 611,301 in 1915. The beet tonnage in 1916 was 6,228,256 and in 1915 it was 6,511,275 tons.

Beets Sell High
The average yield per acre was 9.36 tons and in 1915 it was 10.7 tons. The price paid farmers per ton was the highest in the history of the beet industry—namely, \$6.12 a ton as against \$5.07 in 1915, and \$5.45 in 1914.

The campaigns in 1916 lasted eighty days and in 1915 it went up to ninety-two days. California factories run 108 days and in Colorado 102 days.

As to the percentage of sugar in 1916 the amount extracted was 16.00 and in 1915 it was 16.49. These show the tests and not the total extraction. In 1914 it was 16.38 per cent. The purity coefficient in 1916 was \$4.74 per cent.

Millions Paid for Seed
According to figures compiled by the Foreign Department of the National City Bank, the importation of sugar beet seed into the United States for the calendar year of 1916 amounted to 19,234,829 pounds, and cost the domestic beet growers \$1,988,247, as compared with importation of 4,029,022 pounds in 1915 valued at \$404,991. The greater portion of last year's seed importations came from Russia.

"Facts About Sugar" is responsible for the comprehensive and authentic forecast of the probable domestic beet sugar production for 1917-18 that estimates the crop at more than 1,000,000 tons of sugar. In elaborating on this telegraphic compilation of statistics, this journal says:

The facts as compiled indicate that approximately 850,000 acres of beets have been contracted for by the sugar companies. This acreage indicates that over 100,000 acres have been contracted for above the July estimate of beets planted in 1916 and will exceed by nearly 200,000 acres the amount of beets harvested in the 1916-17 campaign.

Eighty Per Cent Planted
Allowing for the usual abandonment of acreage, unless adverse weather and

abnormal growing conditions are met with during the growing season, the beet sugar crop for this year should exceed that of 1916 by over 200,000 tons or a production well above 1,000,000 tons of beet sugar. Present indications based on advices received point to at least eighty per cent of the acreage noted above having been planted up to the present date.

There is every incentive for the beet grower to attain a maximum acreage and production in view of the fact that all of the beet companies are now paying record prices to the beet grower for his beets. In addition it must also be taken into consideration that the grower is well aware of the fact that sugar prices are now at record levels and offer to him a larger return for his efforts than have ever been recorded in the past.

The importance to the consumers of the country of a largely increased production of sugar this year is evidenced by the appeal issued to sugar growers by Secretary Houston urging them to plant as large an acreage as possible.

Ninety-five Factories Ready
It must be taken into consideration in reviewing the beet sugar situation that ninety-five beet sugar factories are scheduled to operate during the 1917 campaign, out of a total of ninety-eight factories existing in the United States. A comparison of figures relative to factory operation for the coming campaign shows that while last year nine factories were closed, only six will be closed this year and that fifteen new factories will open and three factories will be reopened.

During the coming year eighteen States will have factories in operation compared with fifteen States in 1916 and fourteen States in 1915. All of these figures tend to show that the expansion of the beet sugar industry during the coming season will exceed all past records and that this progress will be reflected in a record breaking production during the coming season.

All of the telegraphic advices received by Facts About Sugar have been of the most optimistic character. It is especially noteworthy that Michigan, where production was severely cut down by adverse weather conditions last year, has a larger contracted acreage than was the case in 1916.

Labor Plenty in Ohio
The Ohio acreage this year is placed by conservative authorities at not less than 35,000 acres with a total number of growers engaged in the beet industry in that State exceeding 4000. Seventy-five per cent of the total acreage in this State has been planted and half of this is up. It is especially noteworthy in connection with this State to record that the reports show an adequate supply of labor.

In California, while unusually dry spring weather has been encountered, the progress of the crop in both north and southern California has gone forward in a most satisfactory manner. A summary of acreage reports indicates that California will show at least a twenty per cent increase of acreage over 1916.

The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company reports an increase in acreage for the parent and allied companies of 45,000 acres this year, and their advices indicate that they are exerting every effort to increase production to the fullest extent possible. They indicate, however, that in the intermontain states an acute shortage of labor must be faced and overcome.

Company Aids Growers
Based on telegraphic reports from the Great Western Sugar Company, their acreage in Colorado, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming will show a large increase for the coming year.

This company, which is the largest sugar producer in the country, announces that California measure they are doing everything possible to encourage growers properly to plant and attend their beet crops during the coming season.

In this connection they have instructed their field men to redouble their efforts in aiding beet growers, and the company has planned where necessary to secure needed field laborers to assist the grower in producing a maximum crop.

Weather conditions in Colorado, this company reports, have been very favorable for planting and seed germination, and it believes that the prospects for the coming year are very encouraging.

Northerly States Planting
In Wisconsin, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington, the most northerly of the beet states, according to reports received, the planting of the beet crop has progressed most favorably and there is every indication that the acreage in all these states will largely exceed that of last year. As practically all of the beet companies operating in these states have materially advanced the prices paid to beet growers for their crop there is every incentive for the growers to turn out a record production during this campaign. In this connection it is interesting to note that the beet growers of all states are now obtaining higher prices for their crop than have ever been recorded in the history of the domestic beet sugar industry.

In view of the high prices paid to beet growers, the prevailing high level of sugar prices and the response made by both the growers and sugar manufacturers to the urgent appeal by the government to attain the maximum possible production of the beet sugar crop this year, there is every reason to believe that the beet sugar output for the United States during the coming campaign will very closely approach the estimates made by Facts About Sugar for production well above 1,000,000 tons. Abnormally unfavorable weather and harvesting conditions may, of course, intervene to interfere with the realization of this prospect.

Advices from Washington tell of the promotion of Captain James A. Galloghly, judge advocate of the Hawaiian department to be major.

STRONG COMMITTEE NAMED BY MIKADO

Terauchi Heads Body That Will Investigate Diplomatic Relations For Japan

(Special Telegram to Nippon Jiji)
TOKIO, June 7.—Emperor Yoshihito has appointed the strongest committee ever named in Japan as members of the new imperial diplomatic relations investigating commission. The emperor announced the committee at a luncheon yesterday afternoon.

Premier Terauchi, Foreign Minister Motomi, Minister of the Interior Goto, Minister of the Navy Kato, Minister of War Oshima; Ito and Hirata, members of the privy council; Makino, former foreign minister; Hara, president of the Seikan, and Inukai, president of the Kokuminto, were named as the committee.

The committee will have full power in dealing with all diplomatic relations, and will give their opinions to the foreign minister who will act according to the will of this body. The people and press of Japan have supported this committee, and with the exception of the Kenseikai, all parties of Japan are represented. K. Kato, president of the Kenseikai, has announced that he will fight all governmental measures in the next session of the diet.

CALLS CATERER PLAN BEST ON TRANSPORTS

NEW YORK, May 26.—The chief steward of a liner now in port, who has catered for thousands of troops in the present war and the South African war in 1902, said yesterday that the cost of feeding American troops crossing the Atlantic should not exceed seventy-five cents a day per head for the men, one dollar for the non-commissioned officers and one dollar and twenty-five cents for the officers in the first cabin.

"As the numbers increase," the chief steward continued, "the cost of catering naturally diminishes. For 1000 to 2000 it would be seventy-five cents, for 3000 sixty-five cents, and anything over 5000 could be catered for easily at sixty cents for each man."

"The feeding of the troops should not cost more at present prices. The scale of diet would include plenty of good wholesome food—roasts and boiled meats, fresh bread, soups, vegetables and pudding, etc., but no poultry."

"During the South African war the soldiers had rations served out on board ship divided into messes of ten, which they cooked in nets in the big coppers in the galleys, and the stove was kept going day and night. The quartermaster sergeant saw the mess weighed out to the men, but frequently one mess would get too much bone or fat and there would be nothing left for supper. This caused so much dissatisfaction all around and was so expensive that when the transportation started in August, 1914, the admiralty decided to try the plan which has proved successful in moving troops to India before the war, and pay so much per head for every officer and man on board, just as if they were passengers."

"On every transport there is a canteen where the soldiers can purchase candy, jam, sardines, potted meats, salmon, and all kinds of little delicacies, fruits, articles to wear, mineral waters, and practically everything they want except alcoholic liquors. The prices at the canteen are all fixed by the admiralty, so that the firms which have the contract cannot overcharge the men and the quality must be up to a certain standard. The same thing applies to the food supplied to the troops by the steamship companies, which must be of good quality and inspected by officials of the naval transport service before the troops leave port."

"In this war as many as 8000 officers and men have been carried on one transport without any difficulty. Everything is done on a systematic scale, and the numbers do not make any difference in carrying it out under the charge of experienced caterers, who should be selected from among men who have had experience in large passenger-carrying ships."

SCOTT PLANS TRIP
Leslie P. Scott, former deputy attorney general, plans to leave for the mainland by the first opportunity, and will upon arrival, offer his services to the government in a capacity not determined. Mr. Scott believes that his chances for getting close to activities will be hastened by his trip to the Coast.

WHITE UNIFORMS GIVEN APPROVAL IN ORDERS
Officers of the United States Army serving in tropic or sub-tropic climates, are authorized to wear "whites" according to word received in recent orders from the War Department. While all officers on active duty are required to wear the regulation service uniform, it rests with department commanders to permit the comfortable white to be worn when appropriate.

BAR BLUE UNIFORMS
(By The Associated Press)
FORT BLISS, Texas May 30.—Unless an army officer is going to call upon the President at the White House, he is not permitted to wear the blue dress uniform of the United States Army during the present war times. Neither may he wear the white duck semi-dress summer uniform except after retreat has sounded and then only in the southern department and the tropics. This was communicated to the officers stationed in the border division here by orders received from the southern department headquarters. Cotton khaki is the regular war uniform, the order stated. Civilian clothes—or "cits"—as they are called in army slang—may not be worn at any time, and the blue uniforms are ordered packed away in moth balls until the end of the war.

WOMAN HEADS TEACHERS
(By The Associated Press)
LIVERPOOL, June 1.—The National Union of Teachers, after forty years of existence, is to have a woman president, Miss Elsie K. Conway. She will have charge of the Union's campaign for higher salaries for teachers.

PARIS, May 26.—Rear-Admiral Lanza, the Minister of Marine, replying to interpellations, outlined the means of defense against the under-sea boats in the chamber of deputies today.

"I see no reason why I should not speak of these methods in public," said Admiral Lanza. "It would be childish to think they are unknown to the enemy. They consist of a system of patrol boats, of arming merchantmen with guns and fitting them with wireless; of seaplanes, nets, mines, smoke-raising devices and dragnets."

"I sought to get patrol boats built here and buy them abroad. I scoured the world over with missions covering the ground from America to North Cape, from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan, but England had been beforehand. When I entered the ministry I found 243 patrols. Now we have 552." (A Socialist voice: "It is formidable.")

Adding to U-Boat Patrol
"I do not say it is formidable," continued the minister, "nor even sufficient, and I have drawn up a scheme which will increase the figure to 900. I continue to buy in London the world's center for shipping. I am obliged to do so because our shipyards had almost been completely abandoned; because, as a result of that short-war theory which weighed so regrettably upon all decisions taken at the outset of the war, the yards had been transformed into war material factories to meet the pressing need of the national defense. We have now got back most of the armaments and a number of private yards, together with skilled workmen."

"The guns we mount on the patrol boats have been referred to disdainfully, but you cannot put 10-centimeter guns on a small vessel. A patrol boat armed with 95-millimeter guns met two submarines armed with 105-millimeter guns, sank one and put the other to flight."

"We have 1200 dragnets, as well as 170,500 curtain nets and 5000 twenty-foot float nets, which indicate the presence of submarines. We have special boats for submarines and apparatus to throw them."

Seaplane Posts Organized
"We have organized seaplane posts all around the coast, so that the zone of action of each post joins that of its neighbor on either side. By October all merchantmen and patrol vessels will be fitted with wireless and all merchantmen supplied with guns of as heavy caliber as possible, for which measures programs have been drawn up even beyond what was thought possible."

"For building the plates and frames required, Mr. Loucheur (under secretary for munitions in charge of the manufacturing sections) has started up again all the rolling mills. They will be able to supply us with the plates I asked for, and we hope that the merchant marine will also be able to obtain the quantity of plates to which it is entitled."

Deputy Emmanuel Brousse delivered an interpellation concerning the measures which the ministry of marine proposes to take to assure safer navigation of the Mediterranean, particularly near the Spanish coast. He asserted that the routes of the regular steamship lines were not sufficiently patrolled, adding:

"Lately a French vessel and an American vessel were torpedoed twenty kilometers from Port Vendres. Three hours passed before the patrol boat was ready to leave Port Vendres, and by that time the submarine had escaped."

M. Brousse also asserted that the submarines obtained their supplies and oil in Spanish waters and that the French transport Medjerda was torpedoed by a submarine which was screened behind a Spanish sailing vessel.

After further discussion, in which several deputies criticized the lack of adequate patrols off Algeria and the Atlantic ports, the submarine debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

MINISTER TELLS HOW FRENCH NAVY FIGHTS U-BOATS

Hopes for 900 Patrol Ships: Private Yards Building Submarine Chasers

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SPORTS

Giants Lose To Chicago In National

Philadelphia Loses To St. Louis Cards: One Game In the American

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago won 10, Lost 10, Pct. .500
Philadelphia won 9, Lost 11, Pct. .450
St. Louis won 10, Lost 10, Pct. .500
Cleveland won 9, Lost 11, Pct. .450
New York won 8, Lost 12, Pct. .400
Brooklyn won 7, Lost 13, Pct. .350
Pittsburgh won 6, Lost 14, Pct. .300

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Chicago won 10, Lost 10, Pct. .500
Boston won 9, Lost 11, Pct. .450
New York won 8, Lost 12, Pct. .400
Cleveland won 7, Lost 13, Pct. .350
Detroit won 6, Lost 14, Pct. .300
St. Louis won 5, Lost 15, Pct. .250
Philadelphia won 4, Lost 16, Pct. .200

The Chicago Cubs defeated their old enemies of the National League, the Giants, at Chicago yesterday, 6 to 5, but just how the race stands as a result is not known, because there still are two games missing from Friday's schedule, one of which the Giants played Cincinnati. Without this game New York is tied for second, with the Cubs first. Philadelphia also lost yesterday to St. Louis, 1 to 4, and Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati, 4 to 3.

One game was played in the American League, Chicago defeating Cleveland, 10 to 4. Where this game was played is not known, as both teams are in the East. It probably was for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The American League teams will begin new series today with the National League at St. Louis—St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 3.